IC/87/212

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR
THEORETICAL PHYSICS

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INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY
AGENCY

UNITED NATIONS
EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL
ORGANIZATION

1987 MIRAMARE-TRIESTE

IC/87/212

International Atomic Energy Agency
and
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

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ABSTRACT

The supersymmetric generalization of the Schrödinger equation proposed recently by Sokatchev and Stoyanov is enlarged to cover minimal electromagnetic interactions. The model is extended to two-particle systems, and bound state equations for scalar and spinor particles are written down in a unified manner.

MIRAMARE - TRIESTE
August 1987

* To be submitted for publication.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Supersymmetry has been intensively used in past years as a theoretical tool in connection with various models of elementary particle physics. Supersymmetry ideas have also been widely applied in quantum mechanics starting with the early work of Witten [1] as an example of the simplest supersymmetric field theory. At the beginning motivation for studying supersymmetric quantum mechanics was the discussion of the underyling mechanisms responsible for spontaneous SUSY breaking in arbitrary models. Since then the subject has seen continued interest and many articles constructing new and more realistic models have appeared, and it is well developed by now [2-5].

In recent years, the possibility of extending supersymmetry to the study of three-dimensional two-particle systems is discussed by several authors. In a paper by Urrutia and Hernandez [6] a three-dimensional quantum mechanical supersymmetric model which reproduces, as a particular case, the long-range behaviour of the nucleon-nucleon potential (one-pion-exchange model) is proposed. A detailed survey of the quantum mechanics of this model, its scattering regime and the spontaneous supersymmetry breaking are discussed later by D'Olivio, Urrutia and Zertuche [7].

As is well known the Bethe-Salpeter equation is generally used to treat a relativistic two-particle problem in the framework of quantum field theory. Its supersymmetric extension and the analogue of Wick-Cutkosky model in particular are worked out in a paper by Delbourgo and Jarvis [8]. A super-supersymmetric generalization of the quasipotential equation is considered by Zaikov [9,10]. Since even for the simplest scalar chiral superfields, fields with spin 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$ are contained in one multiplet, in the supersymmetric case, two-particle bound state equations for scalar and spinor particles are written in a unified manner.

In a series of papers Crater and Van Alstine [11-16] used Dirac's constraint mechanics and supersymmetry to obtain consistent descriptions of two interacting particles, either or both of which may have spin one-half. They made the naive quark model fully relativistic, and obtained a good one-parameter fit to the meson spectrum. By combining a supersymmetric description of a spinning particle in an external field with the Wheeler-Feynman dynamics they also constructed a many-time relativistic dynamics for spin $\frac{1}{2}$ and spinless particles in mutual scalar or vector interactions.

II. EUCLIDEAN SUPERSYMMETRY

In general supersymmetric quantum mechanics studies any quantum mechanical model whose Hamiltonian can be written as

$$H = \frac{1}{2}\{Q,Q^\dagger\} = \frac{1}{2}(QQ^\dagger + Q^\dagger Q) \quad , \tag{1}$$

where Q and $Q^\dagger$ are spinorial charges satisfying

$$Q^2 = Q^{\dagger 2} = 0, \qquad [Q,H] = [Q^\dagger,H] = 0 \quad . \tag{2}$$

SUSY quantum mechanics is thus a 1+0 dimensional field theory, and consequently for the representations of superfields and generators one uses a superspace consisting of only time t and a Grassmann co-ordinate θ.

An alternative supersymmetric generalization of quantum mechanical models is recently given in a paper by Sokatchev and Stoyanov [17], using a supersymmetric extension of the three-dimensional Euclidean symmetry. Their starting point is the supersymmetrization of the Schrödinger equation. Although this equation is a non-relativistic one the equations of motion for the physical components, after eliminating the auxiliary fields, are Lorentz invariant, namely free Klein-Gordon and Dirac equations.

In this paper adopting the principle of minimal coupling to the electromagnetic field, $p_\mu \to p_\mu - ieA_\mu$, in the original supersymmetric Schrödinger equation we will be able to obtain relativistic wave equations for the particles interacting with external fields, and extend this model to two-body systems in the last section.

As is pointed out above the supersymmetry algebra in this alternative approach is not obtained by letting $d = 1$ in the super-Poincaré algebra in four space-time dimensions, but it is the supersymmetric extension of the three-dimensional Euclidean group [17]. Let us, therefore, first discuss this extension. In a paper by Rembielinski and Tybor [18] possible super-kinematical groups are listed. They extended the classification of the kinematical groups given by Bacry and Levy-Leblond [19] to the supersymmetric case. Let us write down the algebra satisfied by the generators of their super-Galilei group:

$$\begin{aligned}
[J_k , J_\ell] &= i\epsilon_{k\ell m} J_m \qquad (\epsilon_{123} = 1) \\
[J_k , P_\ell] &= i\epsilon_{k\ell m} P_m \\
[P_k , P_\ell] &= 0 \\
[J_k , Q_\alpha] &= -\frac{1}{2}\sigma^k_{\alpha\beta} Q_\beta \\
[P_k , Q_\alpha] &= 0 \\
\{Q_\alpha , Q_\beta\} &= N(\sigma^\ell \epsilon)_{\alpha\beta} P_\ell \quad ,
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

where P_k's are three translation generators, J_k's are the O(3) generators $(k = 1,2,3)$ and Q_α $(\alpha = 1,2)$ are the supersymmetry generators. The normalization constant N which appears in the last relation is written so that the algebra (3) is the same as that of Ref.17.

The generators P_k and Q_α can have the following differential realizations:

$$P_k = -i\partial_k$$

$$Q_\alpha = i\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta^\alpha} + \frac{iN}{2}(\sigma^k\theta)_\alpha P_k \tag{4}$$

and the covariant derivative

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha = i\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta^\alpha} - \frac{iN}{2}(\sigma^k\theta)_\alpha P_k \tag{5}$$

anticommutes with Q_α as usual $\{\mathcal{D}_\alpha , Q_\beta\} = 0$. It also satisfies

$$\{\mathcal{D}_\alpha \mathcal{D}_\beta\} = N(\sigma^k\epsilon)_{\alpha\beta} P_k \quad . \tag{6}$$

The superfield $\phi(t,x;\theta)$ must be polynomials in θ

$$\phi(t,x;\theta) = A(t,x) + \theta^\alpha\psi_\alpha(t,x) + \theta^\alpha\theta_\alpha B(t,x) \tag{7}$$

and it will play the role of wave function in the model.

Now we write the supersymmetric Schrödinger equation for the particles interacting with external electromagnetic fields by modifying the similar equation of Ref.17 with the minimal substitutions as follows:

$$\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + e\Phi\right)\phi(t,x;\theta) = \frac{4}{N^2}\mathcal{D}^\alpha\mathcal{D}_\alpha\,\phi(t,x;\theta) - m\phi^\dagger(t,x;\theta) \quad , \tag{8}$$

where P_k in the covariant derivative expressions are replaced by $\mathcal{P}_k = P_k + e\,A_k$, and m is the mass. Also we have

$$\phi^\dagger(t,x;\theta) = \bar{A} + \theta^\alpha\bar{\psi}_\alpha + \theta^\alpha\theta_\alpha\bar{B} \quad .$$

In order to obtain the equations of motion for the superfield components one can make use of the following relations:

$$\phi(t,x;\theta)\big|_{\theta=0} = A(t,x)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_\alpha\, \phi(t,x;\theta)\big|_{\theta=0} = i\psi_\alpha(t,x)$$

$$\mathcal{D}^\alpha \mathcal{D}_\alpha\, \phi(t,x;\theta)\big|_{\theta=0} = 4B(t,x) \quad . \tag{9}$$

Thus Eq.(8) implies

$$\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + e\Phi\right) A = \frac{16}{N^2}\, B - m\bar{A} \quad . \tag{10}$$

Applying the operator $\mathcal{D}_\alpha$ on both sides of (8), and using the relation (6) we find with the help of the projections (9)

$$\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + e\Phi\right)\psi_\alpha = \frac{4}{N}\,[\sigma^k(P_k + e\,A_k)\,\psi]_\alpha - m\,\bar{\psi}_\alpha \quad . \tag{11}$$

Similarly, application of $\mathcal{D}^\alpha\mathcal{D}_\alpha$ on (8), and use of the following identity:

$$\mathcal{D}^\alpha \mathcal{D}_\alpha \mathcal{D}^\beta \mathcal{D}_\beta = N^2 \mathcal{P}^k \mathcal{P}_k \tag{12}$$

leads to the equation of motion

$$\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + e\Phi\right) B = (P^k + eA^k)\,(P_k + eA_k)\,A - m\bar{B} \tag{13}$$

Now we can easily eliminate auxiliary field B (and also $\bar{A}$) from the equations (10) and (13), the result is (taking N = 4 for simplicity)

$$\left[\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + e\Phi\right)^2 + (P^k + eA^k)\,(P_k + eA_k) - m^2\right] A = 0 \quad , \tag{14}$$

which is a Klein-Gordon equation for a scalar particle interacting with external electromagnetic field.

The equation of motion (11) for the spinor component of the superfield ϕ can be brought to the relativistic form

$$(i\partial_\mu + eA_\mu)\,\sigma_\mu\,\psi + m\bar{\psi} = 0 \quad , \tag{15}$$

which is a Weyl equation, or in a form of Dirac equation

$$[(i\partial_\mu + eA_\mu)\gamma^\mu + m]\,\chi = 0 \tag{16}$$

for the spinor $\chi_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix}\psi_\alpha \\ \bar{\psi}_\alpha\end{pmatrix}$. Thus, after using the equations of motion for the auxiliary field, Lorentz invariance appears as a dynamical symmetry of this non-relativistic quantum mechanical model.

III. EXTENSION OF THE MODEL TO TWO-PARTICLE SYSTEMS

In the previous section we essentially followed the method of Ref.17 in introducing the minimal electromagnetic coupling to the supersymmetric Schrödinger equation. Now we will extend this equation to a two-body case.

Let us first write down the θ expansion of the corresponding Bethe-Salpeter amplitude $\psi(x_1,x_2,t_1,t_2;\theta_1,\theta_2)$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(x_1,x_2,t_1,t_2;\theta_1,\theta_2) &= \psi(x_1,x_2,t_1,t_2;0,0) + \theta_1\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;1,0)\\ &+ \theta_2\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;0,1) + \theta_1^{\,2}\,\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;2,0) + \theta_2^{\,2}\,\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;0,2)\\ &+ \theta_1\theta_2\,\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;1,1) + \theta_1^{\,2}\theta_2\,\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;2,1) + \theta_1\theta_2^{\,2}\,\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;1,2)\\ &+ \theta_1^{\,2}\theta_2^{\,2}\,\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;2,2) \quad ,\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

where $\psi(a,b)$ $(a,b = 0,1,2)$ are the components of the wave function and summation over the spinor indices is understood.

For the two-particle supersymmetric wave function we postulate the following equation which is a straightforward extension of the single particle case;

$$\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} + e_2\Phi_1\right)\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + e_1\Phi_2\right)\psi = \frac{16i}{N^4}\,\mathcal{D}_1^{\,\alpha}\mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}\mathcal{D}_2^{\,\beta}\mathcal{D}_{2\beta}\,\psi - m_1m_2\,\psi^\dagger \quad , \tag{18}$$

where t_1 and t_2 are the time parameters for each particle and could be taken equal for instantaneous interaction. e_1, m_1 (e_2,m_2) are charge and the mass of the first (second) particle. Φ_1 is the scalar potential due to the second particle at the place of the first one, $\Phi_1 = \Phi_1(x_2)$ (similarly $\Phi_2 = \Phi_2(x_1)$). The covariant derivatives $\mathcal{D}_1^{\,\alpha}$ and $\mathcal{D}_2^{\,\alpha}$ act in the sub-superspace of the first and second particle. Again P_{1k} and P_{2k} in the covariant derivative expressions are replaced by $\mathcal{P}_{1k} = P_{1k} + e_1\,A_k(x_1)$ and $\mathcal{P}_{2k} = P_{2k} + e_2\,A_k(x_2)$ respectively.

Since the two-particle amplitude (17) contains nine superfield components we must write nine equations; however not all $\psi(a,b)$'s are physical, some of them play non-dynamical roles so that they have to be eliminated.

As in the single particle case we can easily write the following projections by covariant derivative operators :

$$\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = \Psi(0,0),\ \mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = i\psi_\alpha(1,0),\ \mathcal{D}_1^\alpha\mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = 4\psi(2,0)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_2^\alpha\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = i\psi_\alpha(0,1),\ \mathcal{D}_2^\alpha\mathcal{D}_{2\alpha}\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = 4\Psi(0,2),\ \mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}\mathcal{D}_{2\beta}\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = -\psi_{\alpha\beta}(1,1)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1^\alpha\mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}\mathcal{D}_{2\beta}\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = 4i\psi_\beta(2,1),\ \mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}\mathcal{D}_2^\beta\mathcal{D}_{2\beta}\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = 4i\psi_\alpha(1,2)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1^\alpha\mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}\mathcal{D}_2^\beta\mathcal{D}_{2\beta}\psi\Big|_{\theta_1=\theta_2=0} = 16\psi(2,2)\quad, \tag{19}$$

where space and time variables are suppressed for simplicity. Applying $\mathcal{D}_{i\alpha}$ $(i = 1,2)$ or products of them on both sides of (18) and making use of the relations (19) we finally obtain the coupled equations of motion for the components

$$\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} + e_2\Phi_1\right)\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + e_1\Phi_2\right)\psi(0,0) = \frac{(16)^2 i}{N^4}\psi(2,2) - m_1m_2\bar\psi(0,0) \tag{20a}$$

$$\left(\quad''\quad\right)\left(\quad''\quad\right)\psi_\alpha(1,0) = -\frac{64i}{N^3}[\sigma_1^k\mathcal{P}_{1k}\psi(1,2)]_\alpha - m_1m_2\bar\psi_\alpha(1,0) \tag{20b}$$

$$\left(\quad''\quad\right)\left(\quad''\quad\right)\psi(2,0) = \frac{16i}{N^2}\mathcal{P}_1^k\mathcal{P}_{1k}\psi(0,2) - m_1m_2\bar\psi(2,0) \tag{20c}$$

$$\left(\quad''\quad\right)\left(\quad''\quad\right)\psi_\alpha(0,1) = -\frac{64i}{N^3}[\sigma_1^k\mathcal{P}_{2k}\psi(2,1)]_\alpha - m_1m_2\bar\psi_\alpha(0,1) \tag{20d}$$

$$\left(\quad''\quad\right)\left(\quad''\quad\right)\psi(0,2) = \frac{16i}{N^2}\mathcal{P}_2^k\mathcal{P}_{2k}\psi(2,0) - m_1m_2\bar\psi(0,2) \tag{20e}$$

$$\left(\quad''\quad\right)\left(\quad''\quad\right)\psi_{\alpha\beta}(1,1) = \frac{16i}{N^2}[\sigma_1^k\sigma_2^\ell\mathcal{P}_{1k}\mathcal{P}_{2\ell}\psi(1,1)]_{\alpha\beta} - m_1m_2\bar\psi_{\alpha\beta}(1,1) \tag{20f}$$

$$\left(\quad''\quad\right)\left(\quad''\quad\right)\psi_\alpha(1,2) = \frac{4i}{N}[\sigma_1^k\mathcal{P}_{1k}\mathcal{P}_2^\ell\mathcal{P}_{2\ell}\psi(1,0)]_\alpha - m_1m_2\bar\psi_\alpha(1,2) \tag{20g}$$

$$\left(\quad''\quad\right)\left(\quad''\quad\right)\psi(2,1) = \frac{4i}{N}[\mathcal{P}_1^k\mathcal{P}_{1k}\sigma_2^\ell\mathcal{P}_{2\ell}\psi(0,1)]_\alpha - m_1m_2\bar\psi_\alpha(2,1) \tag{20h}$$

$$\left(\quad''\quad\right)\left(\quad''\quad\right)\psi(2,2) = i\mathcal{P}_1^k\mathcal{P}_{1k}\mathcal{P}_2^\ell\mathcal{P}_{2\ell}\psi(0,0) - m_1m_2\bar\psi(2,2). \tag{20i}$$

Obviously from the Eqs.(20a) and (20i) we can eliminate $\psi(2,2)$ (and also $\bar\psi(0,0)$), the result is

$$\left[\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} + e_2\Phi_1\right)^2\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + e_1\Phi_2\right)^2 + (\vec p_1 + e_1\vec A)^2(\vec p_2 + e_2\vec A)^2 - m_1^2m_2^2\right]\psi(x_1x_2t_1t_2;0,0) = 0 \tag{21}$$

which is the two-body equations for two scalar particles interacting with each other minimally, and resembles much the Bethe-Salpeter equation for the same system.

Similarly couplings among the other equations can be removed easily. Thus from (20b) and (20g) we find

$$\left[\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} + e_2\Phi_1\right)^2\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + e_1\Phi_2\right)^2 - \sigma_1^k\mathcal{P}_{1k}\sigma_1^\ell\mathcal{P}_{1\ell}\mathcal{P}_2^m\mathcal{P}_{2m} - m_1^2m_2^2\right]\psi_\alpha(1,0) = 0 \tag{22}$$

The equations (20c-e) and (20d-h) give

$$\left\{\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} + e_2\Phi_1\right)^2\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + e_1\Phi_2\right)^2 + [\vec p_1 + e_1\vec A(x_1)]^2[\vec p_2 + e_2\vec A(x_2)]^2 - m_1^2m_2^2\right\}\psi(2,0) = 0 \tag{23a}$$

$$\left[\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} + e_2\Phi_1\right)^2\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + e_1\Phi_2\right)^2 - \mathcal{P}_1^k\mathcal{P}_{1k}(\sigma_2^\ell\mathcal{P}_{2\ell})^2 - m_1^2m_2^2\right]\psi_\alpha(0,1) = 0 \tag{23b}$$

respectively, and identical to the corresponding equations (21) and (22).

The equation (20f) for the tensorial component $\psi_{\alpha\beta}(1,1)$ may also be written in the form

$$\left[(i\partial_{1\mu} + e_1A_{2\mu})(i\partial_{2\nu} + e_2A_{1\nu})(\gamma_1^\mu \otimes \gamma_2^\nu) + m_1m_2\right]\psi\quad(1,1) = 0\ . \tag{24}$$

To summarize we have proposed a non-relativistic supersymmetric two-body equation whcih is esentially in the form of the product of Schrödinger's operators for each particle, and obtained the relativistic "Bethe-Salpeter-like" two-body equations for fermion-fermion, scalar-fermion and scalar-scalar systems. Out of the nine superfield components of the two-body wave function (17) only three of them are physical: scalar component $\psi(0,0)$ for the spin 0-spin 0 system, spinorial component $\psi_\alpha(1,0)$ for the spin $\frac{1}{2}$-spin 0 system and finally tensorial component $\psi_{\alpha\beta}(1,1)$ for the case of spin $\frac{1}{2}$-spin $\frac{1}{2}$ system. The other two components $\psi(2,0)$ and $\psi(0,1)$ give

no new information, and the last four components $\psi(2,2)$, $\psi(0,2)$, $\psi(1,2)$ and $\psi(2,1)$ are non-physical. The elimination of these unphysical (auxiliary) fields from the non-relativistic set of equations (20) gives us the relativistic equations for the physical components of the two-body superfield. Thus, one can conclude that the relativistic invariance for the physical component fields may be considered as a dynamical symmetry of the non-relativistic supersymmetric quantum-mechanical system.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

One of the authors (Z.Z.A) would like to thank Professor Abdus Salam, the International Atomic Energy Agency and UNESCO for hospitality at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste. The work is partially supported by the Scientific and Techncial Research Council of Turkey.

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